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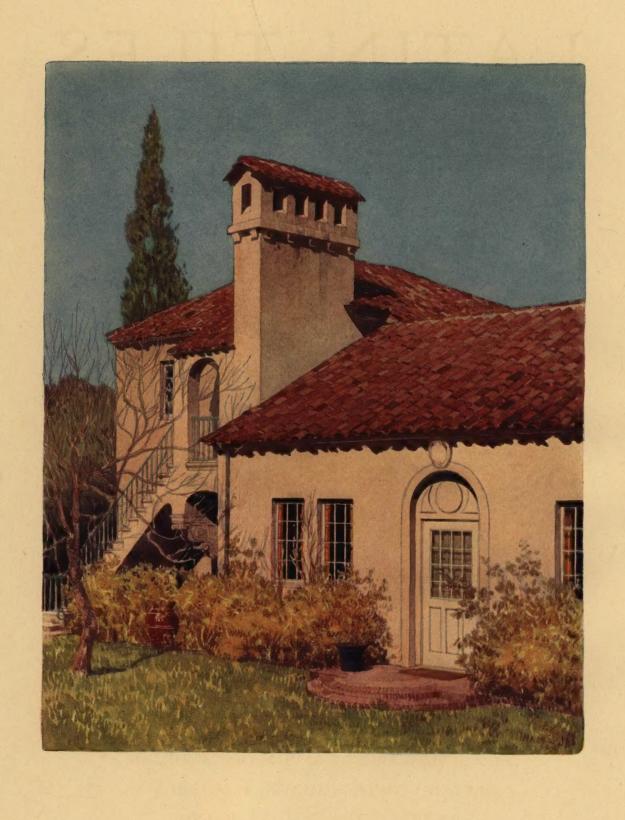
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SAN FRANCISCO · CROCKER BUILDING

LOS ANGELES · TRUST & SAVINGS BANK BUILDING

OAKLAND · TWENTY · SECOND & MARKET STS

WORKS · AT LINCOLN · CALIFORNIA

Copyright, 1923, by Gladding, McBean & Co.

Printed by Taylor & Taylor, San Francisco

LATIN TILES



N THE YEAR 1913, Willis Polk returned from Spain filled with enthusiasm over the picturesque tile roofs of the Latin countries. Convinced that the same artistry of form and color was possible in a modern medium, he took his problem to Peter McGill McBean, who at once undertook the task of its solution, which culminated in the creation of Cordova Tile, the first of the Latin Tiles. Gladding, McBean & Co. developed a clay mixture and method of burning which gave a wide variation of color

under the fires of the kilns, in a strong, dense tile, and in 1915 they patented a method of manufacture.

The color range is from a light (almost lemon) yellow through the russets and reds to a deep purple or gun-metal; but no attempt is made either at the factory or the building to sort the individual colors. The natural fire-blend eliminates discordant notes or artificiality.

The Cordova form is a third of a circle, with straight and parallel sides, which can be used interchangeably for the trough or cover tiles, or for hips and ridges; can be laid regularly or irregularly, and be doubled at the eaves or in the field. Its universal adaptability is a considerable factor in the beauty of the finished roof. It is remarkably "human" in scale and plays its part comfortably on buildings widely dissimilar in character and size.

Realizing that in producing the tile their objective of a beautiful roof was only partly accomplished, Gladding, McBean & Co. adopted the policy of laying the roofs themselves, except where distance makes the cost prohibitive.

The architect's first experience with a Cordova roof is a revelation to him of how sympathetic a medium he is working with. Two hundred or so tile are laid for his inspection. If the first result does not meet with his approval, the same tile are rearranged in a few minutes and the suggested change made in the general color tone and texture, or in both. This seeming magic is really a simple manipulation of colors, already blended in the kilns, made possible by the shape of the tiles. The combinations are innumerable, but the nature of the clay gives to all the roofs a soft rose overtone which is perhaps their greatest charm. He realizes that in giving the building a beautiful, permanent weather, and fire-proof crown, he has at his command unchanging colors, with all the flexibility of pastels. If the dust of summer dims their brilliance, the first rain will restore them in all their glory; if the succeeding generation finds moss and lichen establishing themselves, it will but lend an added charm.

The Italian Pan Tile is made in a width to give relative equality between the

trough and the medium Cordova cover tiles. Both pans and covers can be laid irregularly. For certain types of buildings this shape is a welcome variant, having a certain formality without the sacrifice of color or texture.

The old type of American-Spanish tiles required exact regularity in the laying, making diagonal lines unavoidable. To overcome these disadvantages and retain the economy of the type, Gladding, McBean & Co. have perfected two shapes, the Escalona and the English Broad Pan. The Escalona is a true "S" shape, so made that it will nest perfectly from either side and throughout its length, making possible irregular laying and doubling of the eaves. The English Broad Pan Tile is an unsymmetrical "S" type, which can be laid irregularly, but does not lend itself so readily to the doubling of the eaves.

Both the Escalona and the English Broad Pan are light in weight, and do not require strips. They are made in the same clays and with the same color blend and variation as the Cordova; but as the weather surface of each tile is of a different proportion, and as the appearance differs from the left or right, there is a slight loss in esthetic perfection, counterbalanced by their economy.

Gladding, McBean & Co. feel an intense pride in their tile roofs, in the close personal friendship of architects and owners, and believe that they have made a real contribution to American architecture. Their roofs have successfully withstood the rigors of the climate from the Pacific to the Atlantic. They are in use in many states and in the Hawaiian Islands, and in each locality the first roof has been a seed from which others grew, until from a Californian it has become an American product.

The first edition of "LATIN TILES," published in 1919, has been exhausted, and this second edition is offered in the hope that it will receive the same cordial reception as its predecessor.

GLADDING, McBean & Co.



Fifteenth-Century Castle and Village, Pavone, Province of Piedmont, Italy

MEDIEVAL HAND, MADE TILE



Mission San Juan, San Juan, California

EARLY CALIFORNIA HAND, MADE TILE



RENAISSANCE HAND, MADE TILE

Casino della Villa Farnese, Caprarola, Italy

RENAISSANCE HAND'MADE TILE



Patio of the Colegio de San Gregorio, Valladolid, Spain



A. B. C. Dobrmann House, San Francisco, California

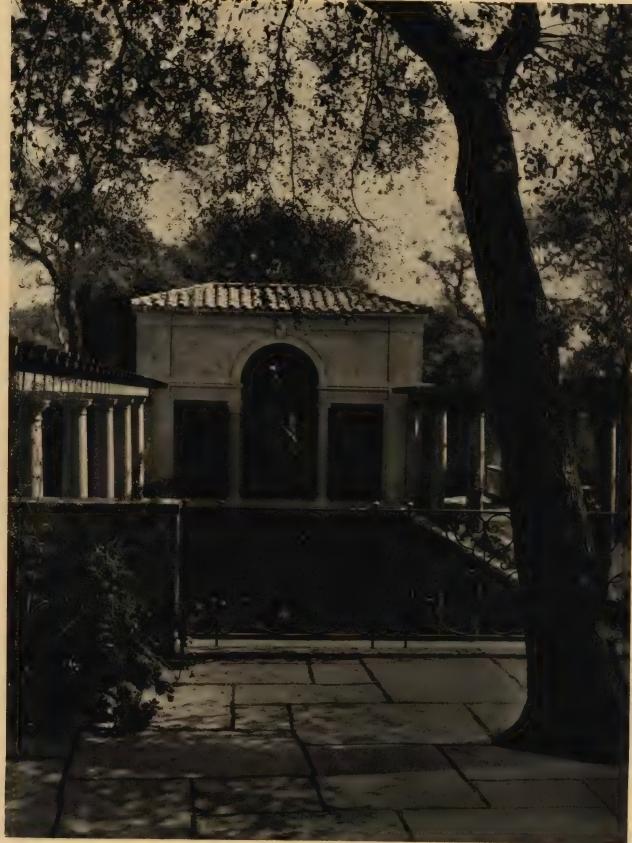
Willis Polk & Company, Architects



S. W. Bixby House, Los Angeles, California

Elmer Grey, Architect

LATIN TILES . . GLADDING . MCBEAN & CO



Pavilion, Garden of J. L. Severance, Pasadena, California

Reginald D. Johnson, Architect

ITALIAN PAN TILE WITH
MEDIUM CORDOVA COVER TILE



Water Temple, Sunol, California

Willis Polk & Company, Architects

SMALL CALIFORNIA MISSION TILE



Standard Oil Building, San Francisco, California

George W. Kelbam, Architect

LARGE CORDOVA TILE



Same as above



Salinas High School, Salinas, California

Ralph Wyckoff, Architect



Same as above



D. L. James House, Carmel Highlands, California

C. Sumner Greene, Architect



Same as above



D. L. James House, Carmel Highlands, California

C. Sumner Greene, Architect



Same as above



Piedmont High School, Piedmont, California

William H. Weeks, Architect



Same as above



Hollywood Country Club, Hollywood, California

William Lee Woollett, Architect



Same as above



Students Union, Stanford University

Bakewell & Brown, Architects



Same as above



Students Union, Stanford University

Bakewell & Brown, Architects



Malcolm McNaghten House, La Cañada, California

Reginald D. Johnson, Architect



Same as above



Mrs. Winifred McLaughlin Leet House, San Jose, California

Clarence A. Tantau, Architect



Same as above



Major Max Fleischmann House, Montecito, California

Reginald D. Johnson, Architect



Major Max Fleischmann House, Montecito, California

Reginald D. Johnson, Architect



Same as above



Mrs. E. W. Halliday House, Santa Monica, California

Pierpont and Walter S. Davis, Architects



Robert G. McGann House, Montecito, California

Guy Lowell, Architect

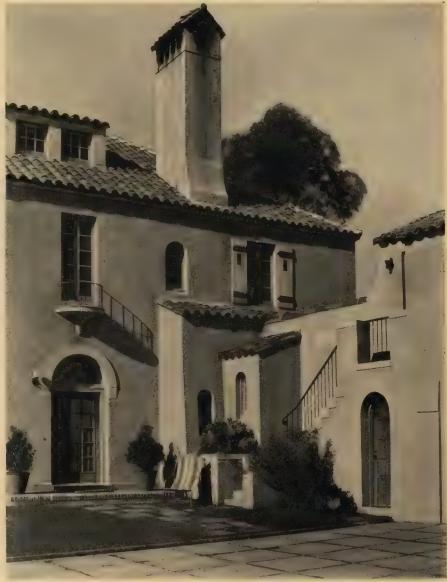


P.J. Walker House, Piedmont, California

George W. Kelham, Architect



Same as above



P.J. Walker House, Piedmont, California

George W. Kelbam, Architect



Same as above



Alpha Sigma Fraternity House, Berkeley, California

Mitchell, Miller & Hays, Architects



Northern Electric Railway Station, Marysville, California

E. C. Hemmings, Architect



Flintridge Country Club, Flintridge, California

Myron Hunt, Architect



Same as above



Flintridge Country Club, Flintridge, California

Myron Hunt, Architect

ENGLISH BROAD PAN TILE



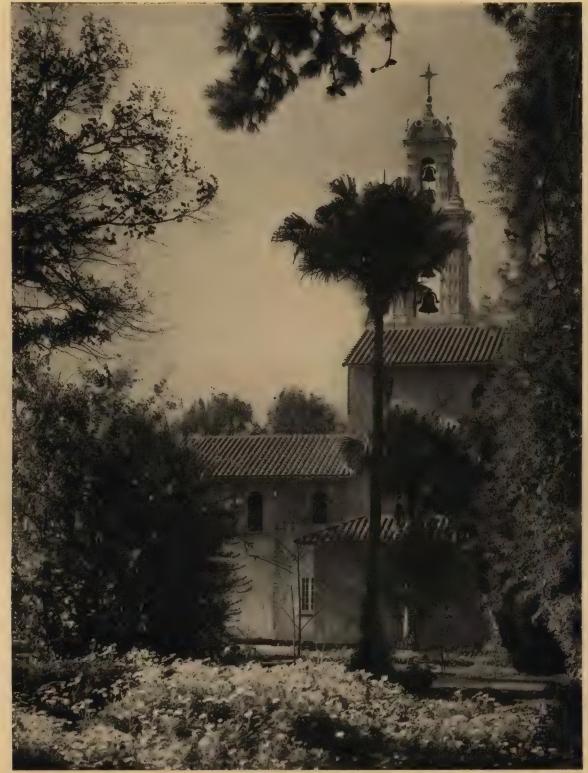
Dr. J. W. Calkins House, Oakland, California

Maybeck & White, Architects



Group of Houses, Sea Cliff, San Francisco, California

Earle B. Bertz, Architect



Carmelite Monastery, Santa Clara, California

Maginnis & Walsh, Architects



Grammar School, Yuba City, California

George C. Sellon & Company, Architects

ENGLISH BROAD PAN TILE



San Ysidro School, Gilroy, California

Wyckoff & White, Architects

ESCALONA TILE

MEDIUM CORDOVA TILE



Carmelite Monastery, Santa Clara, California

Maginnis & Walsh, Architects



Robert G. McGann Garage, Montecito, California

Guy Lowell, Architect



Otis Elevator Company Office, Portland, Oregon

George W. Kelbam, Architect

MEDIUM CORDOVA TILE

LARGE CORDOVA TILE



Daly City Bank, Daly City, California

William H. Toepke, Architect



Charles W. Clark House, Pebble Beach, California

Bakewell & Brown, Architects



Same as above



Charles W. Clark House, Pebble Beach, California

Bakewell & Brown, Architects



Same as above



J. H. Ramboz House, Glendora, California

Aleck Curlett, Architect



Same as above



L. D. Allen House, Sea Cliff, San Francisco, California

Bliss & Faville, Architects



Same as above

ENGLISH BROAD PAN TILE

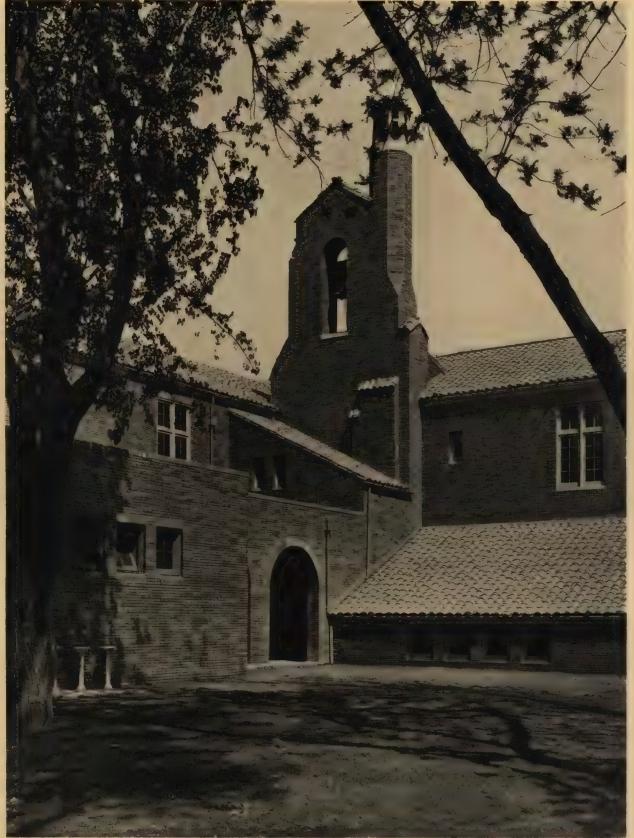


Same as below



Jefferson School, Sacramento, California

Hemmings-Petersen-Hudnutt-Inc., Architectural & Engineering Commission; Dean & Dean, Successors



Fremont School, Sacramento, Cal. Hemmings-Petersen-Hudnutt-Inc., Architectural & Engineering Commission; Dean & Dean, Successors



George W. Kelbam House, San Francisco, California

George W. Kelbam, Architect



Robert G. McGann House, Montecito, California

Guy Lowell, Architect



Mrs. F. W. McNear House, Burlingame, California

Bakewell & Brown, Architects



Same as above



Mrs. F. W. McNear House, Burlingame, California

Bakewell & Brown, Architects

MEDIUM CORDOVA TILE



D. H. Hamilton House, Memphis, Tennessee

Lord & Hewlett, Architects



W. H. Bropby House, Los Angeles, California

Elmer Grey, Architect



Edward Lowe House, Montecito, California

Reginald D. Johnson, Architect

MEDIUM CORDOVA TILE

SMALL CORDOVA TILE



Paul Masson House, Pebble Beach, California

John A. Baur, Architect



St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City

Bertram G. Goodbue, Architect

UPPER ROOFS LARGE CORDOVA
LOWER ROOFS MEDIUM CORDOVA TILE



Sacred Heart Church and Rectory, Washington, D. C.

Murphy & Olmsted, Architects; Maginnis & Walsh, Associated



George Cook House, Pebble Beach, California

Pierpont and Walter S. Davis, Architects



Same as above



J. H.P. Atkins House, Piedmont, California

J. H. P. Atkins, Architect



Same as above



Colonel Charles S. Diehl House, San Antonio, Texas

George Willis, Architect



J. P. Jefferson House, Montecito, California

Reginald D. Johnson, Architect

LARGE MISSION TILE



E. P. Gavit House, Montecito, California

Reginald D. Johnson, Architect



Same as above



E. P. Gavit House, Montecito, California

Reginald D. Johnson, Architect



Mrs. W. H. Bliss House, Montecito, California

Carlton M. Winslow, Architect

CALIFORNIA MISSION TILE



Same as above



Court, Mrs. Andrew Welch House, San Francisco, California

Willis Polk & Company, Architects



John Parkinson House, Los Angeles, California

John Parkinson, Architect



Same as above



William H. Crocker House, Hillsborough, California

Lewis P. Hobart, Architect

SMALL ITALIAN PAN TILE
WITH SMALL MISSION COVER TILE



Gate Lodge. Ben R. Meyer Estate, Beverly Hills, California

Johnson, Kaufmann & Coate, Architects



Same as above



John Lawson House, near Woodside, California

Bliss & Faville, Architects



Garage to above



Mrs. Walter F. Dillingbam Estate, Honolulu

David Adler & Robert Work, Architects



Mrs. Walter F. Dillingbam Estate, Honolulu

David Adler & Robert Work, Architects



Same as above

SHINGLE TILE



Charles Boldt House, Beverly Hills, California

Elmer Grey, Architect



Same as above



Mission High School, San Francisco, California

John Reid, Jr., Architect

ESCALONA TILE



Same as above



J. Harvey McCarthy Co., Administration Office, Los Angeles, California

Curlett & Beelman, Architects



Same as above



Campbell Union Grammar School, Campbell, California

W. H. Weeks, Architect



Same as above

ESCALONA TILE



Dr. W. H. Roberts House, Pasadena, California

Myron Hunt, Architect

MEDIUM CORDOVA TILE



U. S. Veterans' Hospital, Palo Alto, California

U. S. Treasury Department, Architect



Same as above

MEDIUM CORDOVA TILE



M. H. Adamson House, Los Angeles, California

Elmer Grey, Architect

MEDIUM CORDOVA TILE



Same as above



John L. Severance Potting Shed, Pasadena, California

Reginald D. Johnson Architect

ITALIAN BROAD PAN TILE
WITH MEDIUM CORDOVA COVER TILE

MEDIUM CORDOVA TILE



Same as below



Federal Building, Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii

York & Sawyer, Architects



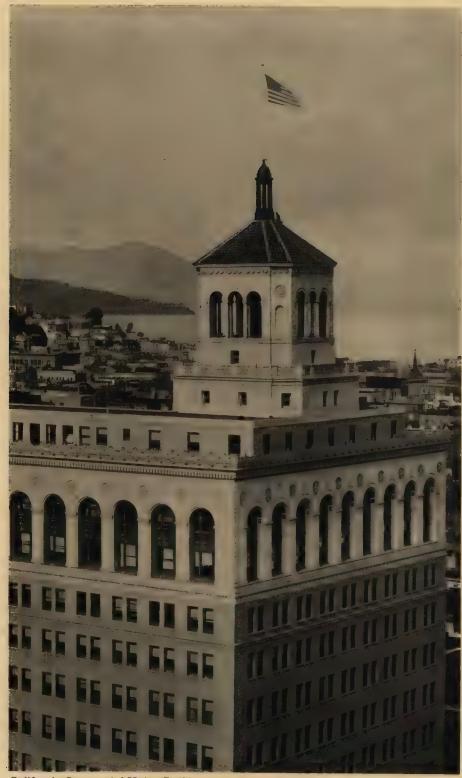
P. T. Burtis House, Sacramento, California

Dean & Dean, Architects



Same as above

ENGLISH
BROAD PAN
TILE

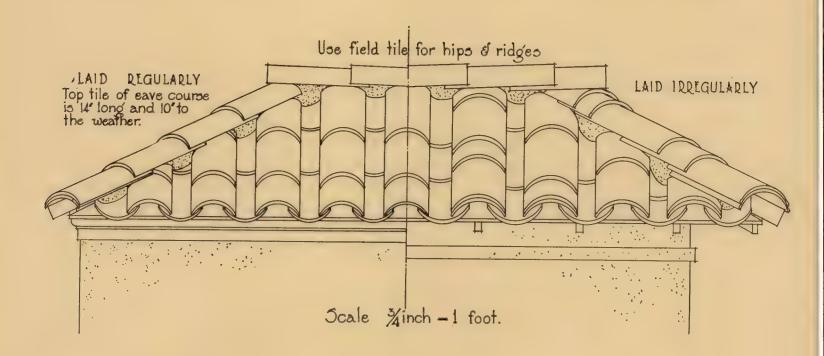


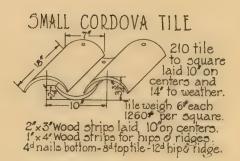
California Commercial Union Building, San Francisco

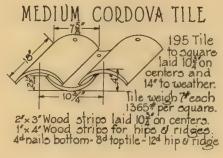
George W. Kelbam, Architect

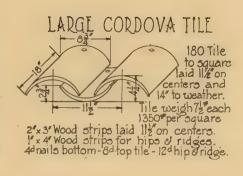
LATIN TILES

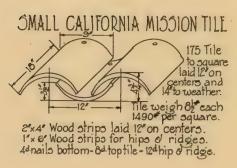
DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION
AND SPECIFICATIONS











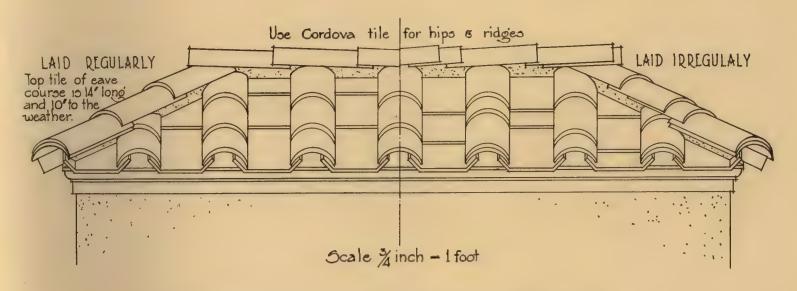


NOTE

Refer to Plates 4 to 7 for special eaves and gable construction and miscellaneous information.

CORDOVA AND CALIFORNIA MISSION TILE

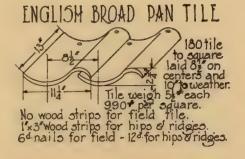
PLATE ONE

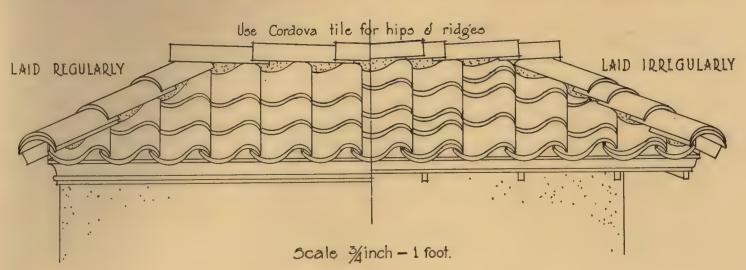


CORDOVA AND ITALIAN PAN TILE



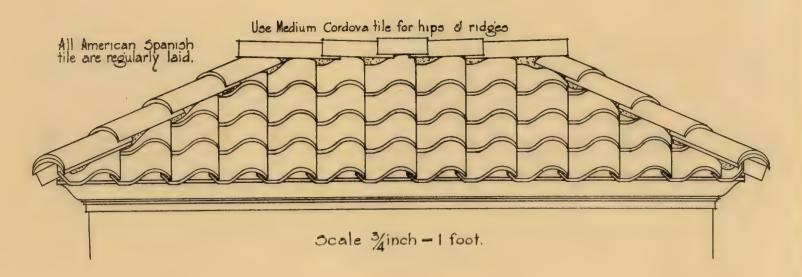
NOTE Refer to Plates 4 to 7 for special eaves and gable construction and miscellaneous information.



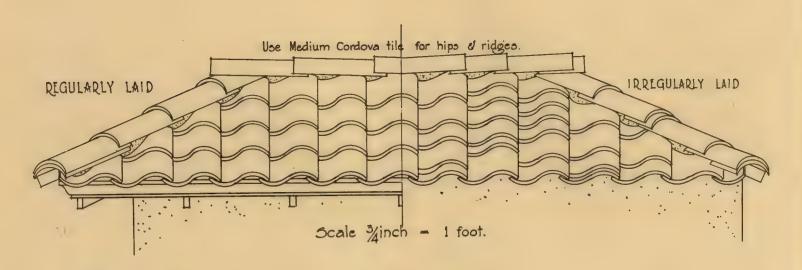


ENGLISH BROAD PAN TILE

PLATE TWO



AMERICAN SPANISH TILE



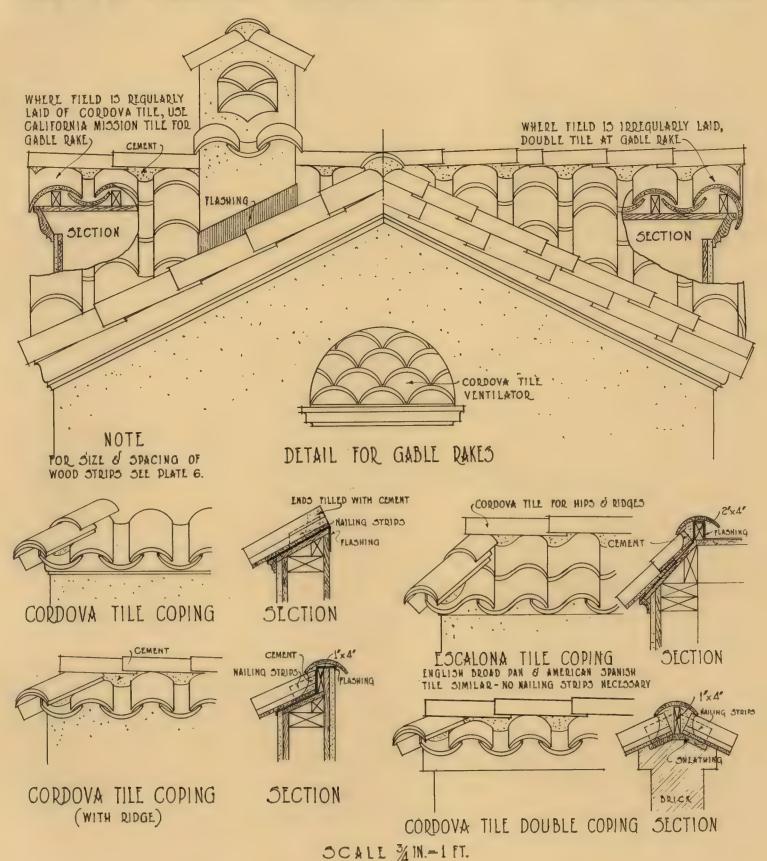
AMERICAN SPANISH TILE 180 tile to square laid of on centers and 10" to weather. Tile weigh 64" each 1125" per square. No wood strips required. Use Medium Cordova Tile for hips of ridges. 1"3" wood strips for hips of ridges. 4" nails for field - 12" nails for hips of ridges.



NOTE
Refer to Plates 4 to 7
for special eaves and
gable construction and
miscellaneous information.

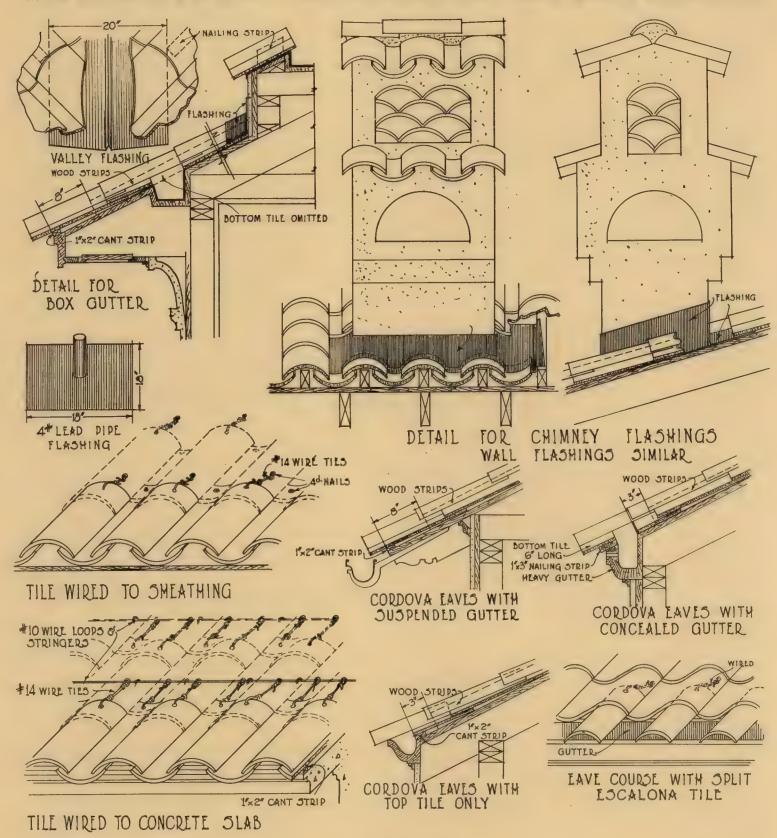
ESCALONA TILE

PLATE THREE



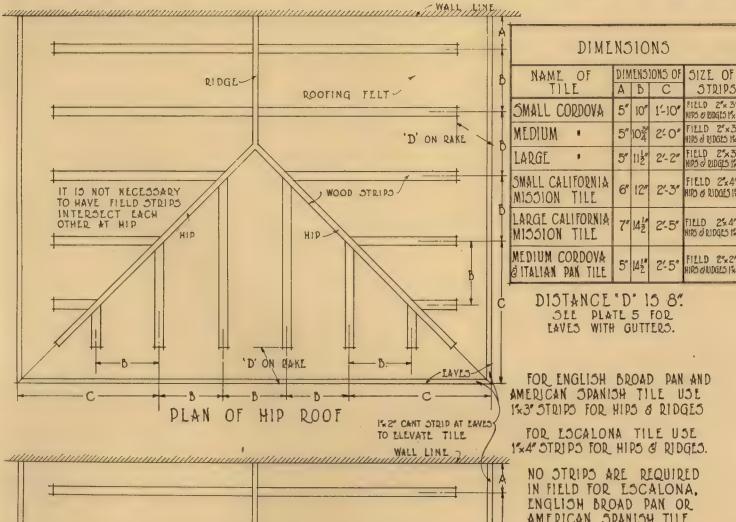
DETAILS FOR GABLES AND COPINGS

PLATE FOUR



SCALE 3/IN-1 FT.

DETAILS FOR FLASHINGS, GUTTERS AND WIRED TILE
PLATE FIVE



ENGLISH BROAD PAN OR AMERICAN SPANISH TILE.

STRIPS

FIELD 2"x 3" HIDS & BIDGES 1"x 4"

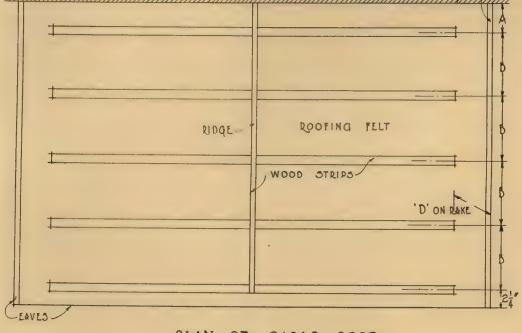
FIELD 2"×3" HIPS & RIDGES 1%4

FIELD 2"x4"

HIPD & RIDGES 1%

FIELD 2'x 4" HIPS & RIDGES 1'x 6"

FIELD 2"x2"
HIPS & RIDGES 1"x4"



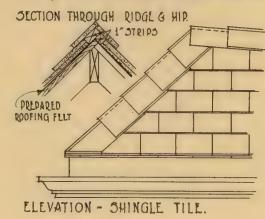
PLAN OF GABLE ROOF

5 CALE 3/1 N - 1 FT.

DETAILS FOR SPACING WOOD STRIPS

PLATE SIX

+							
	NAME OF TILE	DIMENSIONS	TILE LAID TO THE WEATHER	TILE LAID CENTER TO CENTER	WOOD	WEIGHT AND NUMBER OF TILE TO SQUARE	NAILS
	SMALL CORDOVA	100	DEGULARLY LAID. TOP TILE AT EAVES - 10" IN FIELD-14"	10"	2"x3" - 10" 96. FOR FIELD. 1"x4" FOR HIPS & RIDGES	1260 PER SQUARE	4d NAILS BOTTOM. 8d. TOP. 12d MIP & RIDGES
	MEDIUM CORDOVA	102 75	REGULARLY LAID. TOD TILE AT EAVES - 10" IN FIELD-14"	103"	2"x3"-103"%. FOR FILLD 1"x 4" FOR HIPS & RIDGES	1365 PER SQUARE 195 TILL PER SQUARE.	4d-NAILS BOTTOM 8d. " TOP. 12d HIP& RIDGES
	LARGE CORDOVA		REGULARLY LAID. TOP TILE AT EAVES - 10° IN FIELD-14°	11½"	2"x3"-112" 9c. FOR FIELD. 1"x4" FOR HIPS & RIDGES	SQUARE.	4d NAILS DOTTOM 8d. TOP. 12d. HIP & RIDGES
	SMALL CALIFORNIA MISSION	200	REGULARLY LAID. TOP TILE AT EAVES - 10" IN FIELD-14"	12"	2"x4"-12" %. FOR FIELD 1"x6" FOR HIPO & RIDGES.	MACO # DED SOLLADE	MOTTOD BOTH PS
	LARGE CALIFORNIA MIDDION	142	REGULARLY LAID. TOD TILE AT EAVED - 10" IN FIELD - 14"	14½"	2"x4" 14½" %. FOR FIELD. 1"x6" FOR HIDS & RIDGES	OQUARE.	4d Nails dottom do: "Top. Izd Nip & Ridges.
	MEDIUM CORDOVA AND ITALIAN PAN TILE	112 3	REQULARLY LAID. TOPTILE AT EAVES - 10" IN FIELD-14"	142	1'x4" FOD	81* LACH 72 PAN TILE = 59. 72 CORDOVATILE=50. TOTAL WEIGHT 1090	A# Od TOP.
	AMERICAN OPANIOH	103/	10"	8½"	AND DIDGES.	62* EACH. 1125* PER SQUARE. 180 TILE PER SQUARE.	4d NATLS 12d-HIP & RIDGES
	ENGLISH BROAD PAN	02	10"	8½"	1'x3' FOR HIPS AND RIDGES. NO STRIPS IN FIELD.	180 TILE PER SQUARE.	6d NAILS 12 HIPS & RIDGES
	ESCALONA	ST. T. ST.	10"	ô½″	1"x4" FOR HIPS AND RIDGES. NO STRIPS IN FIELD.	61 EACH. 1125 PER JOUARE. 180 TILE PER JQUARE.	6d. NATES 12d HIPS & RIDGES
	5HINGLE TILE	BERTALL STATES	52"		NO STRIPS. SOLID SHEATHING.	31* EACH. 1430* PER JOUADE. 440 TILL PER JOUARE.	4ª NAILO.



WEIGHTS SPECIFIED ARE FOR TILE ONLY AND DO NOT INCLUDE WEIGHT OF STRIPS OR ROOFING FELT.

FLASHING AGAINST DRICK WALLS TO HAVE COUNTER FLASHING.

NAIL HOLES ARE 3/" FROM DACK EDGE OF TILE. AMERICAN

SPANISH TILE HAVE TWO HOLES, STAGGERED, 3/" & 11" FROM

DACK EDGE AND 3/" APART. HOLES ARE 1/4" DIAMETER.

WHERE CALIFORNIA MISSION & CORDOVA TILE ARE WIRED TO ROOF, FIELD, HIP & RIDGE WOOD STRIPS ARE OMITTED. USE #14 COPPER WIRE FOR TIES. SEE DETAIL ON PLATE 5.

ROOFING TILE DATA CHART

PLATE SEVEN

GENERAL OUTLINE OF SPECIFICATIONS FOR ROOFING TILE

These specifications are intended as a guide only. In using them for a particular roof the portions which do not apply should be deleted and special requirements be added. Use in conjunction with Construction Sheets. Specifications for Shingle Tile will be furnished on request.

GENERAL CONDITIONS shall govern this contract in so far as they are applicable.

WORK INCLUDED: Furnishing and laying of roofing tile on all portions of roof so shown or noted on drawings.

WORK NOT INCLUDED: Felt under tile, flashings, and metal work of all kinds, wood strips, wires, or anchors in concrete or masonry. These to be furnished and set by other contractors, but installed as directed by tile roofer.

TILE: Shall be [Cordova Small/Medium/Large] [California Mission Small/Large] [English Broad Pan] [Escalona] [Italian Pan with Medium Cordova tops]—manufactured by Gladding, McBean & Co. Hips and ridges shall be Cordova.

COLOR: Shall be the kiln run of russet burning clay with a wide variation.

LAYING: (If for Cordova and Italian Pan Tile use this paragraph.) Top tiles to be nailed to wood strips with eightpenny and bottom tiles with fourpenny nails, one nail to each tile. Each hip and ridge tile to be nailed with one twelvepenny nail.

(If for Escalona and English Broad Pan Tile use this paragraph.) Each tile to be nailed to roof sheathing with one sixpenny nail.

All nails shall be [wire, heavily galvanized/copper] of sizes given above.

(If for irregular laying use this paragraph.) The tiles of field, hips, and ridges shall be irregularly laid, varying slightly in the dimensions on center and considerably in the dimensions to the weather. Neither must be stretched or shortened enough to impair the weather-proof quality of the tile.

(If for regular laying use this paragraph.) All tiles shall be regularly laid to approximately the dimensions given on construction plates for the type of tile specified. The lines parallel to and at right angles to the eaves shall be straight and unbroken.

(If doubled eaves use this paragraph.) Eaves to be doubled; top or bottom eave

tile to be laid with a second short piece of tile to show a double end. The projection of the eave tiles to vary from two to four inches from the edge of the sheathing or cornice. Eave end of hips to be doubled or tripled.

(If irregular eaves with hung gutter use this paragraph.) The top tile (if Cordova) to project over hung gutter to give a ragged eave. (If Escalona)—The tiles to be broken lengthwise and a half tile tucked and nailed under the upper segment and projected over hung gutter.

CONCEALED GUTTER: The bottom or trough tiles to be omitted over concealed gutter. (Show detail on architect's drawings or refer here to Construction Plate No. 5. This paragraph applies to Cordova, California Mission and Italian Pan Tile only.)

VALLEYS: The tiles shall be neatly cut and laid at the valleys to show as little metal flashing as possible and to give a weather-proof job.

SAMPLE SQUARE: Before nailing any tiles the setter shall lay one square of tile loose on the roof for architect's inspection. He shall alter this if necessary until architect approves, and the roof shall then be laid in accordance with sample.

CEMENTING: The spaces between the field tiles and those of hips and ridges shall be filled neatly with uncolored Portland cement-mortar and the tiles firmly bedded where necessary.

GUARANTEE: Gladding, McBean & Co. shall guarantee for a period of two years from date of acceptance that the roof as furnished and laid by them shall be free from defects of workmanship or material and shall be water-tight, and shall make good, without cost to the owner, any defects in their work or material which may develop within that time. They will not be responsible for leaks caused by the work or material of others.

FELT: (This paragraph may be included in Tile Roofing Contract or in Carpentry or Composition Roofing.) Cover entire surface of roof-sheathing with prepared felt of a standard make weighing 30 pounds to a square. Lay with joints parallel to eaves, lapped at least three inches and securely nailed.

GLADDING, McBEAN & CO

